

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Scow Bay, Marrowstone Island, Jefferson County, WA, by L. Burns Lindsey. In 1976, these human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum by the Museum of History and Industry, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on anthropological and historical records, Marrowstone Island has been identified as the traditional territory of the Chemakum. By the 1850s, the Chemakum were living with the S'Klallam, and were associated with the S'Klallam in the records of the period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 33 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Officials of the Burke Museum have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these 1,426 cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, the unassociated funerary object and the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. James Nason, Chair of the Repatriation Committee, Burke Museum, box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone: (206) 543-9680, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human

remains, associated funerary objects, and the unassociated funerary object to the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 97-7797 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Heard Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

In 1991, human remains representing two individuals were discovered during inventory of the Heard Museum's collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. One individual has a note stating the human remains came from the Midwest.

During 1994-1996, consultation with tribal representatives and traditional religious leaders was conducted for these two individuals. During these consultations, a traditional religious leader determined through ceremony that these remains were Cheyenne.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Heard Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native

American human remains and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85004-1480; telephone: (602) 252-8840, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 97-7795 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, VA, in the Possession of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, VA, in the possession of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Virginia Department of Historic Resources professional staff in consultation with representatives of Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Nansemond, Pamunkey, United Rappahannock, Upper Mattaponi, all non-Federally recognized Indian groups.

Between the late 1970s and mid 1980s, human remains representing 52 individuals were excavated by Floyd Painter, a local avocational archeologist,